

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SALIM DANIEL AHMED,

No. C 12-0539 WHA (PR)

Petitioner,

**ORDER OF SERVICE; DENYING  
MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF  
COUNSEL**

v.

E. PATAO; K.W. LUTTRELL; M.  
FOSS; W.A. RODRIGUEZ; T.  
BOERUM,

(Docket No. 12)

Defendants.

**INTRODUCTION**

This is a civil rights case filed pro se by a state prisoner. Plaintiff has filed a timely amended complaint.

**ANALYSIS**

**A. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

Federal courts must engage in a preliminary screening of cases in which prisoners seek redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review the court must identify any cognizable claims, and dismiss any claims which are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *Id.* at 1915A(b)(1),(2). Pro se pleadings must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699

(9th Cir. 1990).

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." "Specific facts are not necessary; the statement need only "give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests."" *Erickson v. Pardus*, 127 S. Ct. 2197, 2200 (2007) (citations omitted). Although in order to state a claim a complaint "does not need detailed factual allegations, . . . a plaintiff's obligation to provide the 'grounds of his 'entitle[ment] to relief' requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do. . . . Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level." *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007) (citations omitted). A complaint must proffer "enough facts to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face." *Id.* at 1974.

To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that the alleged deprivation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

#### **B. LEGAL CLAIMS**

Plaintiff alleges that he represented himself in criminal proceedings in state court. With the agreement of plaintiff and the prosecutor, the trial judge authorized plaintiff's possession of an MP3 player in jail. The MP3 player contained legal materials, including statements by witnesses and a 911 recording used in his criminal trial. At sentencing, plaintiff was ordered to keep the MP3 player. He was transferred to San Quentin State Prison ("SQSP"), where he was eventually placed in administrative segregation. When he was placed in administrative segregation, defendant E. Patao confiscated the MP3 player. Plaintiff alleges that he needs the audio recordings on the MP3 player in order to prepare adequate and meaningful appeals, motions, petitions and writs in pending cases. Plaintiff alleges that defendants K. W. Luttrell, M. Foss, W. A. Rodriguez, and T. Boerum, were all involved in reviewing and/or denying Plaintiff's administrative appeals in which he requested that the MP3 player be returned.

Allegations of destruction or confiscation of legal documents may state a claim for denial of access to the courts. *Morello v. James*, 810 F.2d 344, 346-348 (2d Cir. 1987); *see Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U.S. 817, 828 (1977). To state such a claim a plaintiff must also allege an "actual injury" to court access, which consists of some specific "instance in which an inmate was actually denied access to the courts." *Sands v. Lewis*, 886 F.2d 1166, 1171 (9th Cir. 1989). Only if an actual injury is alleged does a plaintiff state a claim for which relief can be granted. *See id.*

## CONCLUSION

General's Office.

3. In order to expedite the resolution of this case:

a. No later than **84 days** from the date this order is filed, defendants shall file a motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion. If defendants are of the opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary judgment, they shall so inform the court prior to the date the summary judgment motion is due. All papers filed with the court shall be promptly served on the plaintiff.

b. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion, if any, shall be filed with the court and served upon defendants no later than **28 days** from the date of service of the motion. Plaintiff must read the attached page headed "NOTICE -- WARNING," which is provided to him pursuant to *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 953-954 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc), and *Klinge v. Eikenberry*, 849 F.2d 409, 411-12 (9th Cir. 1988).

If defendants file an unenumerated motion to dismiss claiming that plaintiff failed to exhaust his available administrative remedies as required by 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), plaintiff should take note of the attached page headed "NOTICE -- WARNING (EXHAUSTION)," which is provided to him as required by *Wyatt v. Terhune*, 315 F.3d 1108, 1120 n. 4 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*, *Alameida v. Wyatt*, 124 S.Ct 50 (2003).

c. Defendants **shall** file a reply brief no later than **14 days** after the date of service of the opposition.

d. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due. No hearing will be held on the motion unless the court so orders at a later date.

e. Along with their motion, defendants shall proof that they served plaintiff the applicable warning(s) required by *Woods v. Carey*, No. 09-15548, slip op. 7871 (9th Cir. July 6, 2012) and/or *Stratton v. Buck*, No. 10-35656, slip op. 11477 (9th Cir. Sept. 19, 2012), at the same time they served him with their motion. Failure to do so will result in the summary dismissal of their motion without prejudice.

4. All communications by the plaintiff with the court must be served on defendant, or defendant's counsel once counsel has been designated, by mailing a true copy of the document

1 to defendant or defendant's counsel.

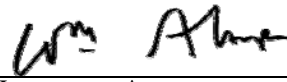
2 5. Discovery may be taken in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.  
3 No further court order under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(a)(2) or Local Rule 16-1 is  
4 required before the parties may conduct discovery.

5 6. It is the plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the court  
6 informed of any change of address and must comply with the court's orders in a timely fashion.  
7 Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute pursuant to  
8 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

9 7. The motion for appointment of counsel (dkt. 12) is **DENIED** because there are no  
10 unusual circumstances and plaintiff has thus far demonstrated that he is capable of adequately  
11 representing himself.

12 IT IS SO ORDERED.

13 Dated: October 4, 2012.

14   
15 \_\_\_\_\_  
16 WILLIAM ALSUP  
17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
18  
19  
20

21 G:\PRO-SE\WHA\CR.12\AHMED0539.SRV.wpd  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**NOTICE -- WARNING (SUMMARY JUDGMENT)**

If defendants move for summary judgment, they are seeking to have your case dismissed. A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact--that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.

**NOTICE -- WARNING (EXHAUSTION)**

If defendants file a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust administrative remedies, they are seeking to have your case dismissed. If the motion is granted it will end your case and there will be no trial.

A motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust administrative remedies is similar to a motion for summary judgment in that the court will consider materials beyond the pleadings. You have the right to present any evidence you may have which tends to show that you did exhaust your administrative remedies. Such evidence may be in the form of declarations (statements signed under penalty of perjury) or authenticated documents, that is, documents accompanied by a declaration showing where they came from and why they are authentic, or other sworn papers, such as answers to interrogatories or depositions. In considering a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust administrative remedies, the court can decide disputed factual matters with regard to the exhaustion question. Because the court can resolve factual disputes, unlike a summary judgment opposition, it is not enough to merely show a genuine issue of material fact in opposition to the motion to dismiss.